

INTINATIONS.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED
CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY.
 JUST RECEIVED.
 CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, BURNED ALMONDS, AND SUNDRIES.
 ALSO,
 ROSE WATER & OTHER CRACKERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
 NEW SEASON'S CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS, CHROMES OF SWISS AND HOME SCENERY.
 SUNDRIES FOR PLANNING.
 NEW ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
 A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,
 THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 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THE YACHT RACE FOR THE
DOUGLAS CHALLENGE CUP.

[illegible][illegible]

Unless there is any protest to lodge or question raised the Douglas Challenge Cup is therefore won and lost at last and it only remains

THE ST. GEORGE'S BALL,
HONGKONG.

[illegible]

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TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

RENEWED RUMORS OF AN IMPENDING CABLE WAR—GOULD'S POSITION.

London, December 9th.—The evening papers publish stories concerning a possible cable war, alleging that Gould is thinking of pulling out of the pool to unite with the Commercial Cable. They say that a great deal depends upon whether Gould can legally withdraw from the pool. Article 11 of the pool agreement says that neither of the parties shall, without previous consent in writing of the other parties, make any agreement or arrangement with any other company or vary any agreement or arrangement existing which shall affect the interests of the other party. Whether Gould will obtain consent to his withdrawal is a doubtful question, but by compelling the Anglo-American and direct companies to pay full rates for all messages sent over his American land lines he will exercise a very powerful lever in that direction. The extent to which each party is bound by the agreement will, however, be more clearly defined next week, when the law suits brought by the Anglo-American Company against the French Cable Company for breaking out of the pool arrangement without the written consent of consignor to the agreement will be tried in Paris. Meanwhile, the Western Union and Anglo-American companies' officials continue to actively canvass each other's customers. Weaver, Managing Director of the Anglo-American Company, denied that there was any serious quarrel among the pool companies. He did not know what effect the decision of the Western Union to charge full rates upon all pool cablegrams passing over the Western Union land wires would have upon the pool arrangements. On the point whether the Western Union could legally withdraw from the pool, Weaver said he did not know. A prominent Director of the Direct United States Cable Company admitted they were practically in the hands of the Western Union for as the sending of messages over the United States land lines was concerned. He did not see how the Western Union could withdraw from the pool agreement, but the action in Paris next week would throw some light on that point. The pool companies were quite willing to raise the rate to 1 shilling per word.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris, Dec. 9th.—M. Goblet has informed President Carnot that owing to the refusal of several statesmen to join him, he was unable to form a Cabinet. The President therefore made another appeal to M. Fallières to undertake the task. M. Fallières agreed to form a Cabinet.

THREE GREAT POWERS.

Vienna, December 9th.—It is reported that at a military council held to-day Archduke Albrecht and Count Kalnoky favored a waiting policy on the part of Austria, but General Von Beck and other officials advised immediate activity. The Emperor decided in favor of moderation. Count Kalnoky declined to send a note to Russia, because he thought this would be likely to precipitate matters.

Cracow, December 9th.—Orders have been issued to place the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Russian army corps on a war footing. The Czar on Tuesday received the Commanders of these corps, Generals Scharafski, Aller, Dandeville and Polubinski, all of whom were afterwards present at a military council.

St. Petersburg, December 9th.—The Czar gave a banquet last night to the Knights of the Order of St. George and offered a toast to the health of Emperor William, who is the oldest chieftain of the order. The band played the Prussian national anthem, when the Czar offered the toast.

RIOUOUS STUDENTS.

Moscow, December 9th.—A large crowd of university students made an attack to-day on M. Brigholoff, a Government inspector. They also hissed Count Kapnist, rector of the university, and engaged in other riotous demonstrations. A force of Cossacks was called out to suppress the disturbance. The troops charged upon the students, applying the knout vigorously, and the crowd was quickly dispersed. Several hundred students were arrested.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Dublin, December 9th.—Lord Mayor Sullivan, a prisoner in Tallamore Jail, has been notified that he will be allowed to receive visitors for two hours daily, provided he promises that no documents shall pass between himself and his visitors. Sullivan says he will accept the concession, if it does not emanate from Balfour.

A memorial to the Manchester martyrs was unveiled at Limerick to-night. The police were surprised, and did not interfere. Six thousand persons were present.

In consequence of the imprisonment of his colleague, Sexton will abandon the usual shrievalty banquet and distribute £100 among the poor instead.

Glasgow, December 9th.—Delegates of the Scotch Home Rule Union who have been making a tour of Ireland have returned and report that the Irish people are eager for peace, and that their demands are moderate and that the National League is the chief agency for maintenance of law and order. They say they are convinced that the Irish are home rulers and not separatists. No one in Ireland fears religious persecution. The delegates assert that the measures taken by the present English Government are ineffective and irritate the mass of the Irish nation.

SPAIN'S TARIFFS.

New York, December 9th.—A Telegram cable from Madrid says: Some of the papers have given a short summary of President Cleveland's message. His economic views reach here concurrently with the cry for increased protection raised all over Spain with such violence that it may lead to the downfall of the Government. If it refuses to yield to it, or, at all events, to the elimination from the Ministry of Senor Morot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is the most pronounced free-trader in the Cabinet. Senor Canovas del Castillo and the whole Conservative party have placed themselves at the head of the protectionist movement. The proposition that they have advanced in the Cortes will, if carried out, have the effect of putting an end to commercial treaties with England, France and other countries, as soon as the terms of the treaties will allow of it, and of materially increasing the duties on most foreign goods, especially on cereals. Senor Romero Robledo, one of the leaders of the new Reformist party, has also publicly declared in favor of protection. So strong, indeed, is the current that many deputies and Senators who favor free trade have assured me that they dare not oppose the protectionist campaign for fear of losing all their influence in their districts. The Government, however, has not yet made up its mind as to what course to pursue. Probably it will in the end effect a compromise by agreeing to increase the import duties on agricultural products.

GERMAN NOTES.

Berlin, December 9th.—The committee of the Reichstag has rejected the proposal to abolish certificates of identity of cereals stored for export.

The Bundesrath has approved the committee's report on the bill modifying the Military service law. It has also approved the proposals of the Prussian Government to continue the operation of the anti-socialist measures in Frankfurt.

A DEMONSTRATION POSTPONED.

London, December 9.—The demonstration threatened next Sunday at Trafalgar square over the body of Linsell, who died from injuries received from the police, has been postponed owing to the fact that the body has been claimed by the police. It is now said that the public funeral will take place next Sunday week.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

Rome, December 9th.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved a bill to reorganize the Ministerial departments. The basis of the bill is that the power to reorganize the departments shall be vested in the Executive under a decree signed by the King.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Vienna, December 9th.—At the Catholic demonstration to compile congratulatory addresses to the Pope, a strong feeling was manifested in favor of the restoration of the Papacy to temporal power.

EGYPTIAN COTTON YIELD.

Cairo, December 9th.—The Egyptian Produce Association reports a probable reduction in the estimated cotton yield for this season of 150,000 cantars, the falling off being due to fog and heat.

AN IRON FAILURE.

Glasgow, Dec. 9th.—Armstrong, Brothers & Co., the largest operators in the iron ring, have failed, owing to the rise in the price of pig-iron. The iron markets here are excited and there is a great amount of speculation.

AN UNLUCKY VOYAGE.

London, December 9.—The British bark *Embleton*, which has arrived at Queenstown from San Francisco, reports that on the voyage one seaman committed suicide, another was drowned, and a third fell and broke a leg and an arm.

PECULIAR SUIT.

Paris, December 9.—M. Sardon is about to bring action against *El Blas* for revealing *in extenso* the plot of 'La Tosca' before the play had been performed.

THE MEXICAN DEBT.

City of Mexico, December 9th.—The House of Deputies to-night passed a bill authorizing a loan for the purpose of funding the foreign debt.

TWENTY SMACKS LOST.

London, December 9th.—Advices from the Orkney islands report the loss of twenty smacks in a hurricane.

HALIFAX EXCITED.

Halifax (N. S.), December 8th.—Intense excitement prevails among the military officers to-night over what appears to be a deliberate attempt to blow up the gun-cotton tank on Georges island. Double guards are patrolling the fortifications and orders given to watch the wharves for men attempting to land and to search all vessels in the harbor. It has been snowing all night, so that it is impossible to see more than a few yards ahead.

In the center of Halifax harbor stands Georges island. It is one of the most strongly fortified places in the world. It commands the city and sweeps the entrance to the harbor and the northwest arm. It is sure destruction to any warship attempting to enter Halifax, having many heavy guns, and upon it is stored the largest portion of the enormous supplies of torpedoes, gun-cotton, powder, shells and other munitions of war, of which Halifax is the depot.

The island is about an acre in extent. On its northeast shore is sunk a large tank, in which several tons of gun-cotton are stored—enough to blow all Halifax to pieces. No one is allowed upon or in the vicinity of the island upon any pretense, except when on duty. In the midst of the snowstorm, at 10 o'clock to-night, the daughter of the sergeant in charge thought she heard men talking. She went to the door of her quarters, and standing upon the gun-cotton tank, she heard three men talking. She called to them but they took no notice of her. Then she raised the alarm.

Soldiers were called out and rushed toward the tanks. The soldiers were some little distance away, and hearing them coming two of the men jumped into a boat, whereupon the third shouted out: 'Don't leave me in the lurch after doing your dirty work.' He made a spring for the boat, got in and the three pulled their boat several yards from the shore before the soldiers reached the bank. A moment later the boat was hidden by the falling snow.

The soldiers, being roused out of bed, did not have their rifles with them, and consequently could not capture the intruders. The alarm was immediately raised and information conveyed to General Lord Alexander and the Sheriff. General Russell ordered all the wharves to be guarded, all vessels searched and double guards on duty to patrol the island all night. A special guard is also stationed at the gun-cotton tank.

It is believed that the object of the men was to bore an auger-hole through the cover and attach a fuse. If this had been accomplished, not only Georges island, with its magnificent fortifications, but all the ships in the harbor and two-thirds of Halifax harbor must have been destroyed. It would have been the most tremendous and terrible explosion of modern times, while the loss of life would have been appalling.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Kingston (Ont.) December 8th.—This morning the election petition against Sir John A. Macdonald was abandoned and the case was dismissed with costs. Counter-charges were not presented. Judge Patterson spoke of the election as exceptionally pure and declared that both parties had evidently carried out the agreement between them that money should not be spent. Dougherty and Smith, who swore to being bribed and who turned informers for the sake of the reward, were denounced, and the County Attorney was urged to prosecute them for perjury. The Judge did not believe that the men had been bribed at all. There is much rejoicing over the result, and it is said Sir John will at once resign his seat in Carleton for Kingston.

A CABLE QUARREL.

Chicago, December 9th.—*Times'* New York special of the 8th says: A report came from London to-day representing that Jay Gould had stirred up a lively rumour among his English coadjutors in the cable pool by demanding better terms for the Western Union Telegraph Company than are now accorded it. The officers of the Western Union Company decline to discuss the report, but Russell Sage said there was some foundation for it, though he was not looking for anything like a dissolution of the cable pool. He believed concessions would be made to the Western Union Company.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Pesth, December 8th.—In the best-informed circles the situation arising from the re-enforcement of Russian troops in Poland is not regarded as portending immediate danger. Nothing more will be done yet beyond sending a warning to Russia that Austria is watchful, and will not leave unanswered any further military measures that Russia takes. Austria will not precipitate counter-measures, because she does not desire to leave Russia without loopholes, or to give her retreat the appearance of being due to Austrian menace. It is expected that Austria will grant to Russia a brief delay for furnishing a spontaneous explanation of her marshing of troops. Meanwhile Austrian preparations will quietly continue. The press regards matters in a perfectly calm spirit.

Vienna, December 8th.—The War Office is taking measures to permanently increase the facilities by which troops can be mobilized and to place Galicia in a better position for defence. At the Military Council to-day it was decided not to summon delegations for the present as Russia has apparently stopped her menacing movements. Measures for the mobilization of troops were arranged which will be immediately adopted should Russia continue massing troops on the frontier.

The Emperor has summoned another military council for to-morrow. Colonel Zuckale, the Russian military attaché here, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. Advices from the frontier say the Russian troops are suffering from bad accommodation and bad food.

St. Petersburg, December 8th.—Informed persons assert that the Russian Government's intentions are entirely pacific and that public opinion in Russia is also in favor of peace. Russian movements on the frontier consist merely of the dispatching thither of a division of cavalry, not with an aggressive idea, but for the protection of certain localities.

WRECKED STEAMERS.

London, December 8th.—The Royal Mail Steamship Line's steamer *Isla de Fany*, which left Liverpool on November 29th for Manila, Singapore, etc., is ashore nine miles north of Sagres, Portugal. Seven of her crew were drowned.

HARRINGTON SENTENCED.

Dublin, December 8th.—Edward Harrington, member of Parliament, was sentenced at Tralee to-day to three months' imprisonment without hard labor, on the charge of publishing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

The Court offered to release Harrington on his own recognizance if he would agree not to publish any more reports of meetings of the suppressed branches of the league, but Harrington refused to give such promise.

BILL TO REFUND THE MEXICAN DEBT.

City of Mexico, December 8th.—An important financial measure was introduced in Congress this evening, being a bill to permit the Government to contract a loan of £10,000,000. It is believed that this is the beginning of the development of a scheme to fund the existing national debt in such a manner as will reduce the burdens of the Government, and that behind it is a group of English and French bankers, who regard the loan as entirely feasible.

THE NICARAGUA SURVEY.

New York, December 8.—The following has been received from Port Morant, Jamaica, dated December 2d: 'The steamship *Hondo*, with the Nicaragua survey expedition, has arrived. All are well, shipped twenty laborers for the survey at Fortune island and sixty at this place. Will sail for Greytown to-night.'

REV. MR. SPURGEON'S CASE.

London, December 8th.—A meeting of the Baptist Union will soon be held to take action concerning the withdrawal of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. He has written a letter in which he says that he has not implied that he will return. At the same time he wishes the union could be placed on an evangelical basis.

HOPE FOR THE CROWN PRINCE.

Berlin, December 8th.—The *Magdeburger Zeitung* correspondent at San Remo says: During the past few days the physicians attending the Crown Prince have expressed the hope not only that his life will be preserved, but also that he will completely recover from his throat trouble.

ACQUITTED OF A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Dublin, December 7th.—The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal in the case of Clery, one of the men charged with complicity in the murder of Constable Walshehan at Lisdoonvarna, county Clare, on the ground that there was no evidence to sustain the charge.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

Quebec, December 8th.—The Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad sold and transferred to the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad to-day the whole Stickney system, hereafter to be called by the latter title, with headquarters at Dubuque.

PUNISHED FOR DISOBEDIENCE.

Dublin, December 8th.—Mandeville, who is a prisoner in the Tallamore jail, has been subjected to a bread-and-water diet for forty-eight hours for refusing to clean his cell.

MOST SENTENCED.

New York, December 8th.—Hart Most, the anarchist, who was convicted of misdemeanor, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court to-day. His counsel, Mr. Howe, argued in his behalf for a new trial. Judge Cowing denied the motion, but granted a certificate to the Supreme Court at the general term, when the whole case might be heard. When the Clerk of the court asked Most what he had to say why sentences should not be pronounced on him, Most, in a very dramatic manner, replied at some length, arguing for free speech, and saying that his punishment is an honor to him. He appealed to the Judge to make use of his discretionary power. Judge Cowing's only reply was: 'The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the penitentiary for a period of one year, without fine.' Most was removed to the Tombs.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, December 3rd.—The *Daily News* says: The imprisonment of Lord Mayor Sullivan is a national scandal. He is a man of the highest character, both publicly and privately. The question which the people of Great Britain are asking in shame and anger, is, What manner of law is this which converts such men into criminals?

The *Standard* says: We are sincerely sorry for Sullivan, but if he is a prisoner the fault is solely his own.

Dublin, December 3rd.—The arrest of T. Harrington is regarded as an attempt to cripple the league, of which he is Secretary, and, practically, director, during O'Brien's imprisonment. He has had no connection with the *Kerry Sentinel* for five years.

Bradlaugh has written a letter maintaining that Salisbury sent a check to promote a fair-trade meeting in Trafalgar square in 1886. Bradlaugh says he is ready to produce evidence before the Government committee.

GOLD IN WALES.

London, December 7th.—The *St. James Gazette* has created a great sensation by a story from Wales giving particulars of great gold discoveries in that principality. It says of the discoveries that if anticipations at present entertained are realized, they will prove of the greatest importance not only to Wales, but to the whole country. The discovery has been made in Mawdch valley about five miles from Dolgelly, Merionethshire. The workmen driving into one of the hills, of which Coder Ideris is the most conspicuous, have pierced a lode of quartz extraordinarily rich in gold and there is every indication of the presence of gold-bearing strata to an almost in-

definite extent. The fortunate owner of the property is William Pritchard Morgan. Morgan has long had connection with gold mining in Australia, and about four years ago formed the impression that gold probably existed in the place where it has now been found. Having made some experiments he decided four or five months since to begin systematic operations. He engaged 100 men and set them to work to drive a tunnel into the side of the hill, about half-way above the level of the river which flows through the valley, and after penetrating 170 feet they came upon a vein of quartz, in specimens of which gold could be plainly seen. The tunnel had struck the lode diagonally, and has now been carried across it for a distance of eighty feet.

The lode was found to be twenty-five feet thick and there are 100 feet of it above the level of the ditch. To what depth it may deepen into the heart of the hill is not known, but, as it starts to go deeper the ore is richer. Besides this lode, another of sixty-six feet in thickness has been found, and there are good indications of a third. The first lode has been so thoroughly stripped that about 15,000 tons of ore are actually in sight on the grass. Morgan has already stacked about 25,000 tons ready for treatment, and of this the great part is estimated by William Crook, F. R. S., to yield six ounces to the ton. From the stone already tested, the lowest calculations point to an average all round of two ounces to the ton, which would quite justify the opinion expressed as to the magnitude of the discovery.

The region over which the gold-bearing quartz is believed to extend has an area of two or three miles, but as gold has for generations been found in the bed of Welsh rivers and in pocket form over large areas of the principality, it is probable that deeper and systematic working as in the Mawddach valley, would yield equally surprising results. As to the future of this undertaking, it may be stated that upon Morgan's property two lodes are distinctly indicated, and that upon his operations down to the present he has spent between £3000 and £4000. The reason why he has been so reticent hitherto has been to guard against the disastrous consequences that might have ensued if the gold resources of Wales, as soon as their character had become known, had fallen into the hands of speculators.

Morgan has now united in one comprehensive alliance with all the various interests concerned in the auriferous region. It will be the ultimate task of this association to explore each promising locality in turn and open it out. If it is found to be of a profitable character, a special company will be formed to work it, and the association or syndicate will then go on with the next site. If on the other hand, the surface promises to turn out delusive, the syndicate will mark the site off as one to which the public need not be attracted. Some of the greater of the financial houses in this city are in the syndicate, the capital of which is already more than provided.

Fitch Hatton, who has visited the mines, says that he was struck with the appearance of the country as a gold-bearing one. In Queensland the discovery of such a field would, he says, have been made long ago, and had it taken place in the colony, by this time 5,000 men would have been on their way to it. Gold is found here as in Queensland and at the junction of the Cambrian and Silurian period, that is of ligneous and aqueous rock. No opportunity will be offered to the public of investigation into the new enterprise.

AN INTERESTING TALK WITH THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT'S FATHER.

Paris, December 7th.—In default of the new President, who has his hands full in getting together a Cabinet which has in view the laudable, if somewhat utopian object of combining all the varied Republican interests, the *Gazette* has succeeded in interviewing the new President's father, Sadi-Carnot, senior, is 86 years of age, a life Senator, and has taken an active part in French politics since 1840. 'My son, now President of the French republic, said the proud old man, 'is of a philosophic temperament. I educated him myself. I taught him to be tolerant. Under his Presidency any one can thank, pray or play as he sees fit. Yes, he will be friendly with De Freycinet, who is also a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique. No, I do not think De Freycinet will dine now at the Elysee every Sunday, as he did with Grey. In fact, no one will. My son and his family have always dined with me at my house on Sunday, and I dare say he will continue to do so. I myself will not go and live in the Elysee. Why should I? We have many relations in the provinces. Just because Sadi is elected President and has a big house, why should I and the rest of us go and live with him?'

After speaking slightly of Boulanger and his ephemeral popularity, the elder Carnot said: 'My son is now engaged in the formation of his Cabinet, which is to reconcile and conciliate republicans of each and every complexion.' The proud father of the new President with a Persian name told the interviewer unequivocally that neither De Freycinet nor Goblet will be chosen to form a new Cabinet. The Ministry of Rouvier and Florentin, made acceptable to Clemenceau by the infusion of some Radical blood, will be called upon to run the ship of State. 'You should remember,' concluded the proud and polite tutor, 'that the vote in the Chamber was entirely directed against Grey, and that the Cabinet won golden opinions by its patriotic attitude during the crisis, which but for them might have ended differently.'

M. Fallieres has declined to form a Cabinet on the plea of ill health and lack of sufficient authority. If he persists in his refusal, it is thought that Sadi-Carnot will call on M. Goblet.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.

Dublin, December 7th.—The action of Francis Joseph Joyce against the Marquis of Clanricarde to recover £10,000 damages for alleged malicious libel published in the *Times*, and upward of £10,000 commission on the sale and purchase of cattle, was concluded to-day. Joyce had been agent for the Marquis on his Irish estate, which was one of the first to adopt the plan of emigration. Joyce resigned, and in vindication of himself the Marquis published the letter containing the libel charged.

Mr. O'Brien, Member of Parliament, made a fierce attack some time ago on the Marquis in the columns of the *United Ireland* and great interest was centred in the case, which has been on hearing since Monday. The Marquis himself was one of the witnesses examined. Chief Baron Pells charged the jury, and a verdict for

£22,500 damages and costs was given against the Marquis on the commission count, the Judge holding that there was no contract.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Paris, December 7th.—According to private advices from Warsaw, the massing of Russian troops on the frontier is attributed to information received by Russia of a concerted plan by Germany and Austria for united action in the event of war between either of those powers and Russia. In that contingency, it was proposed that Germany and Austria should suddenly invade Russian Poland and occupy Warsaw by using great facilities for mobilizing. In consequence of the discovery of this alleged project, Russia resolved to compensate for her slow power of mobilizing by the permanent increase of her frontier force. The movement implies no aggression, but is purely a defensive precaution.

Berlin, December 7th.—The *National Gazette*, discussing the Vienna *Fremdenblatt's* article relative to the massing of troops on the Russian frontier, says: It is evident that the force of troops now in Poland is not sufficient to attack two formidable military powers. The present massing of troops is too small for war and too large for peace. We must wait and see how Russia will reconcile the massing with the pacific assurances of the *Journal de St. Petersburg*.

Vienna, December 7th.—It is officially denied that the powers interested have sent a note to Russia with reference to the increased force on the frontier. The Austrian frontier guards will be completely organized and their numbers increased.

It is reported that all Russian troops whose time of service expired in the autumn will be retained in the ranks; that 25,000 recruits have been enrolled in the army corps which forms a military line from Lubia to Zuzum; that a strong body of cavalry is stationed between Rovno and Kovel. All the places named are on the Russian frontier.

Frankfort, December 7th.—All the Vienna papers comment on yesterday's article in the *Fremdenblatt* concerning the Russian movements on the Austrian frontier. They hold that if Russia attacks Austria it will also meet German bayonets, and that this alone may still preserve peace.

A RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

Berlin, December 7th.—The Russian Government has sent a circular to its representatives at foreign courts in relation to the Czar's recent visit to Berlin. The circular draws attention to three points: First, that the Czar's conversation with Bismarck showed that there was not the slightest reason for a breach between Germany and Russia; second, that Bismarck promised that Germany should remain neutral in Bulgarian affairs; third, that both Governments should order their newspapers to adopt a moderate tone in comments upon Russo-German relations. The forged documents are not mentioned in the circular.

WHAT IRISH PEASANTS CAN DO.

London, December 7th.—It is four years since Mrs. Hart, finding the Donegal peasants starving, determined to improve their skill in spinning and weaving and teach them the art of vegetable-dyeing. Within that time the lady has developed what was a private charity into an important enterprise. The embroideries, houseworts and all-wool underware of the fund have now made their own way in the wholesale market. The Irish peasants have shown themselves deft, laborious and honest.

A TURKISH SCHEME.

Frankfort, December 7th.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the Sultan has advised the Grand Vizier to perfect negotiations with Baron Hirsch for the construction of Oriental railways, on the condition that Hirsch will accept a new large loan, and enter into an agreement to transport Turkish troops promptly and without charge whenever it may be necessary to enter Eastern Roumelia.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW.

Moscow, December 7th.—The *Gazette* says: The future policy of France will decide whether Germany will be compelled to watch one or both of her frontiers; and the paper declares that Russia must always have a strong fleet on the Pacific ocean.

COERCING IRELAND.

Dublin, December 6th.—The removal of Lord Mayor Sullivan from Richmond Prison to the jail of Tallamore, which took place this morning, is an act chargeable altogether to Mr. Balfour, as a letter from Mr. Sullivan's Secretary proves. The removal was effected by Balfour's personal order and was quite unexpected. The Lord Mayor reached Tallamore in the afternoon. A strong force of constabulary was present. The Lord Mayor was met by Father O'Reilly, Dr. Moorehead and others and had a hearty reception. He was conveyed in a carriage to the jail. The constabulary dispersed the people. The Lady Mayoress has gone down to Tallamore.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National League to-day Mr. Harrington, who was longly cheered, reported that since the last meeting he had received £20 sterling from the Milltown, Malloy branch and £2,000 from the league in America for the Irish Parliamentary fund. The meeting was addressed by Professor Galbraith of Trinity College, who was received with cheers and elected a member at once. The imprisonment and removal of the Lord Mayor was commented on. Professor Galbraith said, with emphasis, that he wished to be a member of the same organization as the Lord Mayor, and if it suffered he would suffer with it. There was much enthusiasm.

The police are actively endeavoring to arrest Gilhooly, the member of Parliament for Cork, who has taken refuge with Pyne in Lisfinny Castle, which is prepared to defy the police. Gilhooly, it is believed, intends to come out from the castle to-night.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Paris, December 6th.—A subscription has been started to raise funds for the purpose of erecting a monument to the great Carnot, Grandfather of the new President.

The Extremists still continue to oppose the retention of General Sausser as Governor of Paris.

President Sadi-Carnot, in an interview with Clemenceau to-day, insisted upon the necessity of union of all Republicans in the Chamber; first, to show foreigners that Republicans can agree, and, second, in order that they may vote an honest and sincere budget. Clemenceau fully endorsed the President's views. The accord between the President and Clemenceau is regarded as a good omen of the future of the Republic.

The President to-day received Ribot and other leading politicians.

St. Petersburg, December 6th.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* congratulates France upon the election of M. Sadi-Carnot as President, but condemns the mobsters for using Russia's name for political purposes. The *Journal* says that Russia's interest was cordial, but was limited to a sincere wish to see France emerge happily from the crisis.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Berlin, December 6th.—There is a renewal here of the rumors that Russia is concentrating a military force along the Austrian frontier. These rumors have revived the feeling of uneasiness concerning Russia's intentions.

The *Post* says that the report of the assembling of Russians on the Galician frontier looks apprehensive of a blow against Austria. Whether that blow will admit the Germans remaining at peace is a question which doubtless Russia has long since answered.

Vienna, December 6th.—A Berlin letter, published in the *Politische Correspondenz*, asserts that the recent Russian cavalry movements in the vicinity of the Austrian frontier were due to the scarcity of forage in the districts in which the cavalry has been stationed.

Prices on the Bourse fell to-day on rumors that Russian troops were being massed on the frontier. In the evening Austrian and Hungarian rentes fell heavily and gold rose. The *Pester Lloyd* says: The situation is undoubtedly serious. Russia's attitude is so threatening that we cannot but think that war is inevitable.

Vienna, December 6th.—The *Fremdenblatt* says that the Russian military measures on the frontier are at variance with the general desire for peace. The recent speech from the German throne, in which the Emperor showed that he was not inclined to disturb the peace of his neighbors, was sufficient for Austria, but any further gathering of Russians on our frontier will compel us to take similar measures.

SYMPATHY WITH THE CROWN PRINCE.

Manich, Dec. 6th.—The President of the Chamber of Deputies introduced a resolution expressing sympathy with Emperor William and the Crown Prince Frederick William. The resolution says: 'We admire the Crown Prince's moral courage in facing severe illness. His strength of mind justifies the hopes of recovery. All unite in wishing that God will protect both the Emperor and Crown Prince.'

RYVAL OARSMEN.

Melbourne, December 6th.—A match has been made between Clifford and Kemp to row for the championship on February 11th. Hanlan has issued a challenge for a match with either Clifford or Kemp for \$2,500 a side.

London, December 6th.—A dispatch from Sydney says: Hanlan, the oarsman, has accepted a challenge for a race from Trickett.

IMPERIAL LICENSES REQUIRED.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 6th.—It is officially announced that foreign joint stock companies hitherto trading in Russia under the license of financial authorities must obtain legal imperial licenses before May, 1888, or otherwise they will be compelled to liquidate by January, 1889.

GREEK FINANCE.

Athens, Dec. 6th.—M. Trioupias, Prime Minister, has submitted to the Chamber a bill by which the Government will obtain \$2,040,000 from national and other banks for the payment of coupons falling due on Jan. 1st.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

London (Ont.) December 6th.—John Green & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, have failed, liabilities \$150,000. The failure is attributed to the suspension of the Bank of London.

PROTECTION IN SPAIN.

Madrid, December 6th.—Senor Genovés to-day presented in Congress a bill providing for an increase of 25 per cent in duties on foreign cereals, flour, rice and cattle.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

London, December 6th.—Kindon's extensive floor-cloth factory in Bermondsey has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$250,000.

DEATH OF A GREAT ARTIST.

Paris, December 6th.—Phillippe Rousseau, the French painter, died to-day, aged 79 years.

SULLIVAN HISSED.

London, December 5th.—There were fully 5,000 people in the Royal Aquarium this evening when the doubled admission did not deter from coming to see Sullivan. The bout with Ashton was very lively and was loudly applauded. When, however, Sullivan reappeared on the stage, accompanied by the well-known Frank Hendel, the bookmaker, an attempt was made to hiss the American champion by a low class of sporting men present. The champion shook his head, as though he would like to have been up and at them, and then said: 'Gentlemen, the kindly reception which has been accorded me the past week and everywhere in England makes it easy for me to forget those hisses. I have exhibited before many audiences, and in them, one and all, I have always found some pigs without tails.' Holake, his manager, is now in Scotland making arrangements for a visit to 'Auld Reekie.' Then he goes over into Ireland for a week. The Gaelic societies of Glasgow and Dublin have offered to give him public receptions.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS IN ITALY.

London, December 4th.—There have been several shocks of earthquake throughout the province of Calabria. The railway station at Mangrassano has been destroyed and the town of Bogliano-Gravina has suffered greatly from shocks.

The first shock at Bisignano was felt at 5 o'clock in the morning. The people at once fled from their houses, and this prevented an awful calamity. The second shock, which was much more violent, occurred at 7 o'clock. Bisignano is almost entirely destroyed. Four thousand persons are rendered homeless, and many others are missing. Twenty-five are known to have been killed.

Rome, December 5th.—The following facts have been received regarding the earthquakes attended by serious damage and loss of life, which was felt yesterday at Cozenza in Calabria, and the neighboring districts. The center of the disturbance was Mangrassano, in the commune of Bisignano, where the station was entirely destroyed. The number of victims is unknown. Prefects and troops have hastened there to afford assistance and to attempt to rescue the victims where possible. Much damage has also been done and two lives lost.

at Rogiano. The town and province of Calabria were visited by several severe shocks. According to telegrams received here up to the present twenty persons lost their lives. Bogliano and Gravina also suffered severely. According to further details the earthquake shock was felt almost generally all over the province of Cozenza, but at Bisignano the consequences were the most disastrous, the town being almost entirely in ruins and four-fifths of the population being homeless. The parish priest, who at first succeeded in escaping, returned later and entered the church, when the building fell in and he was killed. Up to the present twenty-five bodies have been recovered.

INTO A CELLAR.

Teeswater (Ont.), December 5th.—While an auction sale was in progress in a furniture store here to-day the floor gave way suddenly, precipitating from sixty to seventy-five persons into the cellar a depth of about nine feet, and the furniture, which had been arranged around the room on top of old counters, came tumbling down on them. Three stores, which also went down, seemed to have caused the most of the injuries received. The injured numbered eighteen or twenty, mostly with bruises and cuts, but five or six required medical attention. A panic followed the collapse, and in making their escape from the building the crowd broke every window on the first floor.

LORD LYONS DEAD.

London, December 4th.—Lord Lyons, whose serious illness was announced recently, is dead.

Richard Bickerton Pemell Lyons was the only surviving son of the first Lord Lyons, who commanded the British fleet in the Black sea in the fifties, was born at Lynton on April 29, 1817, and succeeded to his father's title in 1858. After being educated at Oxford he was appointed an unpaid attaché of the British Legation at Athens in 1839. Five years later he became a paid attaché at Dresden. He was then transferred to Italy, where he was Secretary of Legation of Florence and Envoy to Tuscany. He was accredited as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States in 1858; returned to England on account of ill health in 1865, was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople in August 1865, and was transferred to Paris in July, 1867. In November, 1881, he was made a Viscount. He held the post of Minister to France until a few months ago, when he was replaced by Lord Lytton. Lord Lyons was one of the ablest and most popular diplomats in the British service.

A SCHEMING WOMAN.

Berlin, December 5.—Countess Wolkenstein Trostburg, wife of the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who is involved in a forgery case, is the widow of Count Schlieffen, formerly Minister at the Prussian court. When in Berlin she was an active intriguer against Bismarck, and after her marriage with Count Wolkenstein Trostburg maintained relations with Bismarck's court opponents, the Countess Perplancher, Raedziwill and the Countess Perillwitz, wife of the Emperor's Grand Chamberlain. It is reported that Bismarck will ask Emperor William to dismiss Count Perplancher and Count Perillwitz. Both have visited Frederickshof and asserted their innocence in relation to their wives' letters. The Austrian Government, it is expected, will recall Count Wolkenstein Trostburg.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris, December 5th.—President Sadi-Carnot, at his reception to the retiring Rouvier Cabinet last evening, thanked them for the patriotic devotion they had shown during the recent crisis. He said he would not form a Cabinet until after he had consulted the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

The *Journal des Debats* advises the President to retain the present Ministry. Republican journals advise the policy of appeasement and concentration. The Conservative papers doubt that such a policy would be a lasting success.

Thirty candidates for the Senate were nominated in the various departments yesterday. Most of them were Republicans.

General Boulanger has sent a telegram to Sadi-Carnot congratulating his former colleague in the Ministry upon being raised to the honor of President.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

London, December 5th.—A number of Bradford firms have received notice from a correspondent in Germany and other countries on the Continent that Volapuk, the new universal language, will be used after a certain date. The attention of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce has been drawn to the matter, but the chamber has not yet determined to assist in spreading the knowledge of Volapuk. Its study has been taken up to a certain extent privately and a class will soon be formed in Bradford.

PROTECTION IN SPAIN.

London, December 5th.—Spanish Conservatives demand an increase of 25 per cent on duties on foreign cereals, flour, rye and cattle. Senor Sagasta has determined to respect the commercial treaties made with fourteen different countries, lasting till 1892, but he will tax agricultural products from America and other countries with which Spain has commercial treaties, and will also levy taxes on alcohol and petroleum.

BRITISH NOTES.

London, December 5th.—Harrington's address to his constituents is thought to indicate his severance from the Liberal party.

A number of Orangemen met at Belfast Saturday and urged the Government to introduce a bill to disqualify men who have been imprisoned from sitting in Parliament.

PATTI'S PIA S.

London, December 5th.—Patti will give a farewell concert here to-morrow, then she will go to Paris, then to Spain and then sail for South America to sing there Easter Monday. She will return to England via New York late next autumn, unless another last farewell is inaugurated in the United States and Canada.

A CHINESE MINISTER.

Berlin, December 5th.—The Chinese Ambassador, Hung Tsen, has arrived here. He was accompanied by an imposing suite.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Quebec, December 4th.—A fire this morning in the furniture factory of P. Vallier destroyed the building and contents. Loss between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

Toronto (Ont.) December 4th.—J. W. Gale & Co. have failed; liabilities, \$150,000; assets, \$100,000.